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PALEONTOLOGY.—*Jedria*, a new subgenus of *Naticopsis*¹. ELLIS L. YOCHELSON,
U. S. Geological Survey. (Communicated by G. Arthur Cooper.)

While I was working with Dr. J. Brookes Knight and others on the Paleozoic Gastropoda section of the *Treatise on invertebrate paleontology*, it became evident that clarification of the generic conception of *Naticopsis*, together with the proposal of one new subgenus, would be desirable before publication of the treatise. The following discussion is intended to provide the needed clarification:

Naticopsis (*Jedria*) Yochelson, n. subg.

Genotype: *Naticopsis meeki* Knight, 1933 (p. 373).

Neritiform shells with subsutural shoulders at epehebic stage. Neanic stages moderately high spired, having evenly rounded, unornamented whorls; mature whorl profile showing a subsutural shoulder followed by a very gently concave slope to a ventricose swelling at the periphery; shoulders of some species ornamented with strong transverse lirae.

In 1933, Knight (p. 363) informally proposed the group of *Naticopsis ventrica* (Norwood and Pratten), which included that species, the genotype species of *Jedria*, and *Naticopsis scintilla* Girty. Among European species, the subgenus appears to include *Naticopsis placida* (Koninck) and *N. plicistria* (Phillips) from the Lower Carboniferous, and *N. subcostata* (Archiac and Verneuil) from the Middle Devonian. One specimen, figured by Kittl as *Naticopsis (Hologyra) declivis* (1894, pl. 4, fig. 14), from the Triassic of Austria, is doubtfully referred to this subgenus.

The genus *Naticopsis* as recognized in the Paleozoic includes those gastropods with anomalous shells that have straight, obliquely backward outer lips. A parietal inductura more or less extended in the plane of the aperture is always present. Ontogenetic changes in species are so

extreme that juveniles cannot be identified with adults except on the basis of growth series. The genus considered broadly includes species of various shapes. Although these intergrade they appear to group themselves around several major types which here are considered subgenera. At least four of these are recognized.

Naticopsis (Jedria) as proposed above contains those relatively high spired shells that develop a subsutural whorl shoulder at maturity. *Naticopsis (Planospirina)* Kittl (1899, p. 48) includes relatively low spired shells that have smoothly rounded whorls, but with the final whorl turning obliquely downward. *Naticopsis (Naticopsis)* McCoy (1844, p. 33) is restricted to those species of *Naticopsis* that have moderately low spired shells with a mammary apex above a smoothly rounded profile. *Naticopsis (Marmolatella)* Kittl (1894, p. 142) includes low spired shells having the upper whorl surface flat and extending outward. The subgenera *Planospirina* and *Marmolatella* both have Triassic genotypes and have not been used commonly in the literature on Paleozoic Neritacea. *Fedaiella* Kittl (1894, p. 139), another name based on a Triassic genotype, seems to be a synonym of *Naticopsis* s.s.

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